

# THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.  
CLARKSVILLE - APRIL 27, 1878.  
TERMS: \$5.00 IN ADVANCE.

## IRRESOLUTION IN CONGRESS.

The progress of several important measures was arrested last week by the sudden motion from the Republican side of the Senate of a resolution that Congress shall adjourn on the 10th of June. Mr. Windom was the author of it and it was, at least to the Democratic Senators, a surprise, and was pushed through before serious opposition could be arranged. (This was on the 17th inst.) A caucus of house Democrats was held to decide how it should be met, in which it appeared that the party was not unanimous upon the subject, and on the resolution coming to the House the Republicans made great efforts to push it through. A motion was made to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, of usual course, which was defeated by 139 to 107, many Democrats being absent and several voting with the Republicans, viz: three from New York, eight from Pennsylvania, two from New Jersey, one each from California and Maryland and several from Alabama. This was on the 18th. On the 19th, the reference having been thus defeated, the resolution came up for a direct vote, when Mr. Wood, of New York, moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution till May 15. This motion was carried by a vote of 129 to 113. This was nearly a party vote, one Republican voting for the motion (Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina), and four Democrats against it, including Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania. It is even now understood that several Democrats who voted for the motion of postponement protested against being considered as pledged by that vote to vote against the proposed adjournment, when the resolution is taken up for vote on the 15th of May.

It is no use closing our eyes to the fact that this transaction indicates grave disorganization and want of unanimity in the Democratic party, and we propose for consideration the probable causes of a movement so unexpected. It was certainly not dictated by a paucity of measures before Congress. The proposed new tariff law itself will certainly occupy several weeks' consideration in the House alone, let alone the overhauling it will meet with in the Senate. Then there is the repeal of the resumption law, the navigation laws, Mr. Beck's motion on the United States sinking fund, the Texas Pacific bill, the funding bill for the Central and Union Pacific; in short, Congress has never had so many important business measures before it in the latter weeks of April, and the satisfactory disposal of these measures between the present date and the 10th of June is too obviously impossible to leave ground for the hypothesis that those who are for adjournment by that day desire the success of any of these measures. It is their suppression, not their enactment, which is desired. And who are these? The division of the 18th would intimate that they are nearly the whole body of the Republican party, and at least some eighteen or twenty of the Democratic party, and probably more concealed for the present among the "not voting." The States from which the bolting measures were introduced very plainly show that it is mainly the defeat of the new tariff bill which is aimed at, while the special opponents of any of the other measures above recounted will doubtless for their own purposes fall into the ranks of the adjourners.

We are practically realizing, then, what this journal has long been pointing out, that the questions of the future are financial, commercial, monetary questions—business questions, in short—and that they are going to divide parties not according to precisely the same lines of demarcation as the parties which were the outcome of the parties established by the results of the war. The bloody shirt is putrid and is near its final burial; the carpet-bagger is dead, and Southern claims can scarcely elicit a groan; but the business questions are so urgently pressing upon men's attention that a Congress unprepared for their consideration meditates suicide rather than confront them. For it is certain that if Congress does adjourn, leaving all these questions unsettled, nothing else will be heard of, but they and they alone will be discussed in the next fall elections.

The men who sit in the present Congress were elected as Democrats and Republicans according as they were in favor of or opposed to the complete restitution of the South; those now to be elected will be designated according as they are for expansion or restriction in matters commercial and financial. The bloody shirt will have no ghost of a chance; the carpet-bagger will not be heard of, not so much as an obituary of him. Men like Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, will have to do one out of three things—come out for the full Western platform of expansion, canvass his district as a Republican, or retire from public life. There will be no room anywhere for Democrats who are restrictions, protectionists; they will no longer be called Democrats at all.

It is not because we consider the proposed adjournment ultimately fatal to the measures we have been defending as expansive in their character, that we deprecate it; it is just the reverse; it is because the next Congress would come after a heated election in which they would be so much more likely to be carried on by C. L. Lovell, that we have it in our power to disregard it.

Some of our readers request us to give the true meaning of the misunderstanding between Russia and Roumania. We will tell them what we know of it, and it will not take much space to do it. What is Roumania, is our first question. Examine a map of Europe made before the Crimean war and you will find no such State, but in such a map you will find two provinces, constituting a part of the Turkish Empire, entitled Wallachia and Moldavia, which occupied the left bank of the Danube from the Austrian line to the Pruth, which river was then the boundary between Turkey and Russia. On the other side of the Pruth is the small State of Bessarabia, between the Danube and the Pruth, then a province of the Russian Empire, which possesses the rest of the left bank of the Danube to its mouth, so that the Pruth and so much of the Danube as then extended from the mouth of the Pruth to the mouth of the Danube constituted a frontier line between Turkey and Russia.

After the Crimean war it was the main purpose of the nations which at the treaty of Paris settled the terms of peace to prevent any future outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, and, as a means of doing so, they determined to establish an independent principality between the two countries, separating them from all contact with one another, at least in Europe. The new State, called Roumania, and this purpose was called Roumania, and ceded by the Turkish Empire, and so much of Bessarabia as lay along the left bank of the lower Pruth and the lower Danube to the Black Sea. A glance at the map will show that this not only placed an independent State between Russia and Turkey but also deprived Russia of the control of the mouth of the Danube.

This treaty was severely criticised by those who were partisans of Turkey against Russia. It was represented that very much the larger portion of the new State was created at the expense of Turkey, the ally of the conquering powers, and only a very small portion at that of Russia, their defeated antagonist. It was more seriously objected that the result proved the correctness of these apprehensions. As soon as Russia declared war against Turkey last year, Roumania became for all military purposes a part of Russia. The Russian forces concentrated in Roumania formed their magazine there, established themselves on the Roumanian bank of the Danube, and ultimately crossed that river, making Roumania their base of supply while they were achieving the conquest of Bulgaria. More than this, when the army of the Arch-Duke Nicholas was found inadequate to the reduction of Plevna, an alliance offensive and defensive was formed between Roumania and Russia; the Roumanian army occupied the northern and eastern lines of the besieging army, and in fact, when Plevna fell, a lion's share of the glory of its conquest fell to the Roumanian hosts.

Now what is her reward? Peace being made, Russia demands that all the strong places in Roumania shall be placed in her hands for two years; in other words, that the whole principality shall be placed helplessly in her power, and moreover that Bessarabia shall be ceded to her by Roumania in permanence, she receiving the swamps of the Dobruja as an equivalent. No wonder that Roumania concludes that the hostility of Russia is better than its alliance, and withdraws her armies to the Carpathian fastnesses, in easy communication with the Austrian army of observation—and keeps her powder dry.

Theod. Esopian falls is renewed. The horse was to the battle with the deer and was hard pressed, so he made an alliance with man. Man said, "take this saddle on your back and I will mount you and we will conquer the deer together." The horse consented and ever after became the slave of man. Russia is the man, Roumania the horse and Turkey the deer; but the horse is getting restive and may yet dismount his rider.

COLONEL SYKES ON THE STATE DEBT.

We have received and read with much satisfaction an address by Col. Wm. J. Sykes, of Columbia, to the people of Hickman county. The Colonel had been invited to address the people on the subject of the State debt, but was prevented doing so and wrote the address now before us as printed in the Columbia papers.

He commences by admitting that by adopting a sort of passive compulsion we might get lower terms than our creditors offered us last winter, or might get rid of the debt by refusing to pay it at all, "for," he says, "I am free to say that it is entirely discretionary with the people of the State whether they pay anything on the State debt. No appeal can be made except to their common sense and justice, and there we have it in our power to disregard it."

maintains that to refuse to pay them because Federal legislation has for some years been adverse to the South, would be visiting on the innocent the deeds of the guilty. He shows, as has often been shown in this paper, that the productions of the State are more abundant and sold at a better price now than they were before the war, and finally states the true issue as follows:

It is sometimes said that this is an issue between the people and the bondholders; that there is a people's party and a bondholder's party. Such is not the fact. There is no such issue. It is a question with the people themselves, how much of a debt admitted to be valid, of which they have received and are receiving the benefit, and are willing to pay. The bondholders, even the widows and orphans whose funds were invested in our State securities, under sanction of our laws, may lose their all and still survive the loss, but can the State survive the loss of her reputation for justice and honesty? Will not the loss which will be entailed upon generation after generation be far greater than the paltry sum which each man might save by refusing to accept the terms offered, which all disinterested men must say were generous and liberal. To denounce the honest and patriotic bonds as if a man should borrow money of another, who trusted him alone upon his honor without any security, and then not only refuse to pay but abuse the man who confided in his integrity. We should remember that the loss of State credit involves the loss of individual credit, and will affect every man that now is, or ever will be, in the State, for although individuals die, States do not, and our action will affect the State long after we have passed away.

There are few able vindicators of the credit of Tennessee than Col. Sykes, and none more consistent and conscientious. We are glad that the people of Hickman desired his advice, and trust that they will act upon it.

## CHARGES AGAINST THE CLERGY.

Most of our readers are aware that charges of immorality against a Bishop of the Episcopal Church have been published in the papers, commencing with an anonymous communication to the Chicago Times. No man as yet has endorsed these charges with his name, and they are accompanied with letters which, as coming from a clergyman of over seventy years of age, would besympomizing of idiosyncrasy rather than immorality. The Episcopal Church has never been convicted of immorality in its clergy, high or low. Is it not therefore desirable for people to suspend their judgment in the matter till these charges are brought before an authoritative tribunal, or at least until some responsible person endorses them under his own name? The following from the New York Herald shows that they had been declined by that paper before published in the Times:

The card published by Bishop Perry, of Iowa, appealing to the public for a suspension of judgment in the case of Bishop McCloskey, of Michigan, is an act of justice as well as an act of Christian charity. The story about the aged Bishop of Michigan was offered to the Herald before it appeared in the Chicago Times, but we declined it on the ground that the immorality charged had not come under the cognizance of any court of justice or ecclesiastical body, and that the press has no right to make men infamous by publishing calumnies which are traced to no responsible source. We must not be understood to mean that unworthy men in the ministerial profession ought not to be exposed, but only that the character of no man in any profession ought to be destroyed unless upon strong evidence from responsible sources. There are proper tribunals for the investigation of charges against clergymen, every denomination having an ecclesiastical organization to which its clergy of all ranks or orders are amenable. It is alike the duty and the interest of such organizations to maintain their respectability by keeping off rotten members; but not even the churches, however solicitous they may be for the protection of their purity, have the right to assume the cognizance of the license of the press in its assaults on the characters of public and private men, has become a serious alarming. It ought to be checked by a sense of justice and in the interest of public morals. The press has no right to permit itself to assume the cognizance of the proceedings of civil courts and of public tribunals, and to take advantage of its position to publish calumnies, which it should abstain from wounding the reputation of any man without better evidence than has been furnished in the case of Bishop McCloskey. Who knows that the alleged letters are not forgeries? They were surreptitiously obtained, and their authenticity is impeached for by any responsible person. The ecclesiastical body to which the Bishop belongs will, of course, probe the matter to the bottom, and meanwhile the public should heed the reasonable request of the Bishop of Iowa.

As intelligence comes in from different quarters it appears that the storms of the 22d and 23d inst. extended over an immense area of territory. From the North of Iowa to the South of Georgia a belt of atmospheric disturbance several hundred miles wide has extended. The meteoric disturbance has not been so intense at any one point as in some of our great historic cyclones, but the area of perturbation has been wider than we have ever seen recorded. The centre of devastation for Tennessee seems to have been the city of Franklin, in which houses have been unroofed and most of the shade trees blown down. In Clarksville the action has been less vehement, but the rains almost made a deluge, and a large locust tree was blown down in the front yard of Mrs. Kropp.

## RUSSIANS AND ENGLISH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

We cut from the London Times correspondence the following agreeable picture of social doings at Constantinople:

General Skobeleff gave a dinner party yesterday, consisting chiefly of Englishmen, among whom were the Consul-General, Mr. Fawcett, and Captain MacCalmont, Attaché to the British Embassy. Three Russian officers were also present. The healths of "The Queen," "The Car," and "The Grand Duke" were drunk.

Mr. Fawcett has always been regarded here as strongly anti-Russian, but he holds that the determination to resist Russia at all costs would mean the destruction of the whole with the interchange of those social courtesies which both diminish the risks of war and mitigate its worst features. Officers among whom were the Consul-General's views. Admiral Hornby has called on Admiral Popoff, and Captain Hall has entertained Russian officers on board his ship, the Flamingo. Many of our sailors have gone to San Stefano and Russia. The policy of our Navy and Consul-General is heartily approved by the majority of Englishmen here, who view with regret and shame the disposition shown by a minority of their fellow-countrymen to be wanting in courtesy towards men with whom no individual, whatever may be thought of the policy of their Government, no fault can be found.

That's right; be polite about it, if you have to cut one another's throats afterwards.

THE telephone is distanced by the phonograph; the former can reproduce sounds miles away from the place where they originated, the latter can bottle them up and reproduce them a hundred years hence. Only imagine a speech of Demosthenes and an ode of Pindar chanted to harp accompaniment by the author; a sermon of Latimer or a bravura of Catalani preserved in this way. Printing will soon be nowhere as the "art preservative."

## SINISTERING DOWNS.

Don Cameron, the Pennsylvania Senator, is shortly to marry a daughter of Secretary Sherman. One result of this engagement is he has moderated his rabid denunciation of the President and Cabinet, and now "roars as gaily as a sucking dove."

## CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

It is rumored that Secretary Thompson of the Navy is to retire soon and the Hon. Glenn W. Schofield to take his place. Schofield is a Pennsylvanian and has recently been appointed a Registrar of the Treasury.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

TARPLEY, PARRISH & Co. have just finished painting Judge Smith's house. It looks bright and cheerful.

THE Telegraph Company have erected splendid new poles in place of those destroyed by the fire.

IN our issue of last week we omitted to mention that the house occupied by Mr. Joslin and belonging to Mrs. C. R. Keese, was valued at \$1,000 and was uninsured.

We have recently had some improvements made to the entrance of our office, which was done by the polite and accommodating firm of Gilbert & Beuty.

WILLIAM ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died suddenly of apoplexy in New York on the 22nd inst.

SHEELY, SCOTT & Co. have moved into their office in their new building, opposite the old Gracey Warehouse. Their shed which is being built by Captain Gracey near the freight depot is nearly completed.

We learn that Capt F. P. Gracey will commence re-building the Gracey Warehouse at once. It is to be of brick and will be greatly enlarged, and will, when completed, one of the finest warehouses in the State.

The members of Deluge Fire Company are notified to meet at City Hall, Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock, p. m., when important business will be considered.

JOHN YOUNG, Capt.

MRS. ROSENFELD has opened her millinery store in the room next door to the Franklin Hotel, where she will be pleased to see her patrons and friends.

The Champions of the Red Cross will meet at their hall next Wednesday night, May 1. All the members are requested to be present.

MANY expressions of sympathy and offers of aid have been received by our people since our calamity. Prominent among them we notice a request from H. A. Pitts' Sons, Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill., to a firm in this city to draw on them for money, if needed, to relieve any suffering which might exist. While we rejoice that no suffering exists beyond our own ability to relieve, such tenders of aid are duly appreciated by us all.

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## CITIZENS' BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This important association, the inception of which we noticed last week, is now an established reality. We repeat our list of the incorporators. They are J. J. Crisman, J. L. Glenn, A. Howell, B. W. Macrae, H. H. Lorton, M. H. Clark, P. G. Johnson, P. C. Hambaugh and J. P. Y. Whitfield. These gentlemen have opened the books for stock and have a considerable sum already subscribed. The stockholders are called to meet at the City Hall on Monday, May 6th, at 7 p. m., to fully organize and elect directors.

## The First Brick.

Mr. Hawke is engaged in the first brick work occasioned by the reconstruction of Clarksville from the flames. He has laid the foundations of the new brick work for Caldwell & Shelton's livery stable, on the site of their old establishment. He will be rapidly followed by others, and for many months the trowel and hammer will be playing their trade with a cheerful activity throughout the burnt district.

MISS McGUIRE and Mrs. Hodgson, have opened their new stock of millinery goods in the upstairs rooms of Mr. Hodgson's marble warehouse on Second street. They have very nice rooms and are receiving goods daily, and will very soon have as complete an assortment as they had before the fire. They request their friends and patrons to call and see them.

## New Advertisements.

R. D. Read, Esq., publishes an original attachment in another column.

Attention is directed to the advertisement headed "Soldiers of War of 1812."

Dr. G. H. Swin, of the Southside, is announced as a candidate for Trustee.

Pittman & Lewis have an important notice in another column. They are offering clothing in great quantities, on the lowest prices.

It will be seen from a joint card elsewhere that the warehouses will insure all tobacco consigned to them unless otherwise instructed.

J. G. Joseph advertises \$5,000 worth of ready-made clothing, which was damaged by water, to be sold below cost. Read his special in another column.

Judge Tyler, Chairman of the Commission on Building Court House, has two very important advertisements in this paper. Read them.

Messrs. Scindell, Lindsey & Neal, of Lebanon, Tenn., advertise in this issue several pairs of fine match suits, together with a number of single suits, which they offer at reasonable rates for cash sales.

Mr. Philip Lieber has a special notice in another column. He has opened in the Wm. Kleeman house. Mr. Lieber is now in New York purchasing a new stock, which they are now receiving.

See advertisement of Mrs. Hodgson & McGuire, milliners. They can be found upon Second street, near the depot, in the new building. The ladies are requested to call and see them.

Mr. Henry Fresh has a new advertisement in this issue. He keeps nearly everything that a farmer needs, and of the very best quality. He also has Tobacco Fertilizers for sale. Read his advertisement.

G. B. Wilson & Co., of the Sewanee Planting Mills, have a special notice in another column. They are prepared to furnish good, dry lumber in any quantities that may be desired. They offer special rates to those who intend to re-build in the burnt district.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of that "old reliable, unexcited, and unexcited" John Young, who keeps a general assortment of harness, saddles, bridles, collars, &c. His place of business is on Second street, near the square, adjoining the bank buildings. Call and see him.

Meeting of the Commissioners Appointed for Building new Court House.

The Commissioners appointed, at the last session of the County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the rebuilding of the Court House met this day at Smith & Lorton's office.

Present, W. S. Mallory, C. G. Smith, Griffin Organ, C. W. Tyler and G. H. Slaughter.

The Commission was organized and the following officers selected: C. W. Tyler, Chairman, C. G. Smith, Treasurer, H. H. Slaughter, Sec.

Statement was made that the City Hall could be rented for the temporary use of the Court at \$25 per month. This proposition was accepted, and Judge C. W. Tyler was authorized to have such improvements made therein as was necessary for the use of said Court.

Motion made and carried, that the object of the Court House building be sold to the highest bidder, and that the stone and iron work be reserved.

Motion made and carried, requesting all persons having eligible lots suitable for a Court House building, to make sealed proposals for the sale of the same, stating locality, boundary, price and terms of same. Said proposals to be opened and considered by the Commissioners on the second Monday in May next.

Motion made and carried, that the Chairman advertise the sale of the old Court House lot, in lots of 20 feet front each, the said sale, if made, to be subject to the ratification of the Commissioners and the County Court.

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# J. J. CRUSMAN

## OFFERS

Early Rose Potatoes,  
Sapling Clover Seed,  
Red Clover Seed,  
Orchard Grass Seed,  
Blue Grass Seed,  
Herds Grass or Red Top Seed,  
Timothy Seed,  
Oats, Rye, Garden Seed, &c.

February 23, 1878-2m

## Headquarters for DRY GOODS!

Clothing, Carpets,  
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,  
AT  
RICE, BROADDUS & CO.'S.

The best stock of Dress Goods in Clarksville, embracing all the new shades in Bouretts, Knickerbockers, Grenadines, etc.

Nice New Dress Goods at 10 cents per yard up to \$1.25, with a full assortment of Fringes and Buttons to match. Don't fail to see the new French Gilt and Silvered Buttons. We propose to give the best Black Cashmere, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloths, Mohairs and Alpaca in the city for the least money.

Best Foreign Black Silks at 1.00 to 3.50. Elegant Black Silk (Grass) Fringes, something entirely new.

Greatest assortment of Merino Quilts, 12-4 White Merino Quilts at 1.50 worth 2.25; 12-4 White Merino Quilts at 3.50 worth 4.50; 12-4 White Merino Quilts at 5.00 worth 6.50.

The best stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's White and Colored Cotton Goods, White and Colored Lacy Scarfs, Silk Bows and Ties, and Misses' Colored Cotton Goods at from 15 cents to 1.00 per pair.

New Gaiters and Val Lace Collars and Cuffs, very stylish. Elegant stock Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Bows.

Splendid stock White and Colored Lacy Gloves, from 2 to 6 buttons. 2 Button Opera Kid Gloves at 50 cents; 3 Button Opera Kid Gloves at 1.00.

Magnificent stock Ladies' Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs. New Lot Gents' and Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs.

Black and White and Colored Lacy Scarfs, Silk Bows and Ties. Bargains in the BEST SHOES. Full stock Ziegler's on hand. Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing of best workmanship. Handmade stock of Carpets at very low prices.

New Spring Hats at lowest prices. New Spring Hats at lowest prices. TERMS CASH. Call early and often.

## Rice, Broaddus & Co's.

March 30, 1878.

KINCANNON, WOOD & Co. are now receiving their new stock of goods at their store room next door to Telegraph office. They will in a few days have a complete assortment of all goods kept in their line. Give them a call.

## Sealed Proposals.

Until the 2d Monday in May Next

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by me from all persons owning lots suitable for a new Court House building, in the burnt district of Clarksville, Tenn., for the purpose of rebuilding the same. Each proposal must describe the lot offered, stating its locality, the number of feet front and in depth, the terms and the price at which the lot is offered to be sold, and should be accompanied by the Commissioners on the 2d Monday in May.

By order of Court House Commissioners. CHARLES W. TYLER, Chairman. Clarksville, April 25, 1878-4d

## BUILDING LOTS! FOR SALE.

On the 3rd Monday in May, 1878.

The lot upon which the Court House formerly stood will be subdivided into lots of about 20 feet of Franklin street, and sold to the highest bidder, on one, two and three years' credit, at the rate of \$25 per month, and interest at 8 per cent, from date received. Sale subject to the ratification of the County Court on the first Monday in July next.

By order of the Commissioners. CHARLES W. TYLER, Chairman. Clarksville, April 25, 1878-4d

## HENRY FRESH

Farm and Garden Implements.

FRESH AND PURE

## Buest Garden Seed.

New Crop Turnip Seed,  
German Millet,  
Missouri Millet,  
Hungarian Grass Seed.

## MANIPULATION & MOWERS